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# Vietnam Report

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24 June 1981

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DETAINEES IN REEDUCATION CAMP WELL TREATED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Editorial Staff's Note: In October 1980, Ms Dinh Thi Thu Huong, of 101 Dao Duy Tu Street, 10th Precinct, went to Tan Lap Camp, Vinh Phu Province, to visit her son named Huynh Thien--a former police captain who worked with the Khanh Hoa Police Service under the puppet regime prior to the liberation day and who is now undergoing reeducation in the camp. She was cordially received and given proper assistance and saw with her own eyes that her son had been well treated, had made progress in study and looked healthier than previously just as she had been told by her daughter-in-law and by other people returning from a visit to their relatives who were being reeducated. On the occasion of the New Year's Day, on 8 February 1981, she sent a letter to the cadres and personnel working at Tan Lap Camp to express her sincere gratitude as a mother whose wrongheaded son was leniently treated and wholeheartedly educated by the revolution. Following is her letter:

Ho Chi Minh City, 8 February 1981

Dear brothers:

I am the mother of Thien, of Tan Lap Camp, Unit 11-K3, Vinh Phu. I have to introduce myself once again because I think that you can hardly recognize each and every one of the many visitors you received while you were so busy doing your job. As for me, I still remember very well as if everything just happened yesterday through nearly 3 months have gone by. I am now living in Ho Chi Minh City. The first thing I have to do at the beginning of spring is to write you this letter. I can say nothing but express the hope that you will accept the profound gratitude of a mother in South Vietnam.

Now that I am recounting my trip, I find it really wonderful and nice. On my return here, everyone was glad to see me. I remember that on my departure day, everyone was worried about me as they imagined that I would encounter unthinkable difficulties. They did speak out some of their worries while keeping others secret. But who could prevent an old mother from longing to see her only son who was living far away? I must tell you now a thing which I think was wrong but I hope that you will forgive me. Since long I had wanted to personally go and see Thien. How could I believe that he was healthy and making progress? How could he be treated sincerely and sympathetically? On their return, all the visitors praised your noble feelings and attitude and good treatment and expressed their admiration for

the beauty of the residential area and for the good health and progress of Thien and other men. On returning from a visit to her husband, Thien's wife told me the same things surely because she was aware of the deep concern of a mother and wanted to set my mind at ease at a time when Thien was living far from me.

After making the trip, I realize now that hearing one hundred stories is not as convincing as seeing only once with one's own eyes. I sincerely thank you very much. Everything was exactly like what the earlier visitors had told me. I have new much confidence in you and I hold you in high esteem. We have been deeply moved by your sentiments, attitude and treatment. I thank you and Thien for making me happier and healthier.

On my way back, I stopped over for a while at the capital city of Hanoi which looked quite mirthful. I also paid a visit to Uncle Ho's mausoleum. Inwardly, I felt immensely grateful to our uncle. He looked as if he was sleeping, so gentle and lenient. It was an impressive sight. Suddenly, I longed for Thien and felt great esteem and sympathy for you all.

I still remember that moment of twilight when two mothers were standing on a river-side and wondering where they could spend the night before going to visit their sons on the next morning. Their state of mind was indescribable: after traveling over 2,000 kms despite their old age and feebleness, they had now come so close to their sons but unfortunately there was a small stream standing on their way and separating them from their sons. Suddenly, a soldier dived into the stream on the other side of the river, pulled out a raft and transported us to the reception station where we were well treated. Who could understand the state of mind of these two mothers at that moment?

Beloved and esteemed brothers! Please accept our deep gratitude and that of our families. I wish you further success and good health in the new year. Please convey my regards to your families and parents. I hope that thanks to your guidance and teaching, Thien and other camp residents will progress quickly and will soon be allowed to return to their families.

[Signed] Dinh Thi Thu Huong, mother of Huynh Thien, domiciled at 101 Dao Duy Tu Street, Ho Chi Minh City.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HCM CITY PEOPLE'S COURT TRIES REACTIONARY PLOTTERS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 28 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by H. B.: "Trial of Reactionaries Plotting the Overthrow of the People's Power"]

[Text] Charged with the crime of "plotting to overthrow the administration," Nguyen Huu Tin and his gang consisting of Nguyen Van Luong, To Van Loc, Huynh Van Muoi, Truong Dang Ut, Tran Van Loc, Tran Van Tiep, Nguyen Thanh, Nguyen Van Dang, Nguyen Van Hong and Bui Thi Huy were tried by the Municipal People's Court on 27 April 1981.

At the end of 1977, Tin and a number of persons started to set up a counter-revolutionary organization called "Front of Militiamen for Regaining National Independence." They were caught by the people and public security force of Thuan Hai Province. Tin later escaped and in early 1978 got in touch with Luong and Ut, former soldiers of the old regime. In August 1978, along with Loc and Muoi, they set up another reactionary organization called "Front of Patriotic Militiamen," which was led by Tin and operated by division of work in the areas of Tay Ninh, Thuan Hai and Ho Chi Minh City.

They were trying to get in touch with the bad elements and had plans for seizing weapons and conducting armed rebellion to aim at overthrowing the revolutionary administration.

Tin, Luong, Loc and other gang members made 15 seals and many forged documents and discussed the ways to destroy railroads, to seize weapons and grain, etc. They took the puppet flag and added a blue circle to it to make it into their own flag and made preparations for the establishment of a "Republic of Vietnam Provisional Government." Tin's and his gang's acts of opposition to the people and the revolution were uncovered by the people and public security force and they were caught red-handed.

Confronted with evidences that they were unable to deny, the defendants admitted their guilt and the Municipal People's Court imposed the following sentences:

- Nguyen Huu Tin: life imprisonment.
- Nguyen Van Luong: life imprisonment.

Other defendants: from 3 years of imprisonment with probation to 17 years of imprisonment.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ARMED FORCES' ALLOWANCES

OW060245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Interview with Le Khoa, head of the Financial Department, by station correspondent, on the granting of temporary allowances to the armed forces--recorded; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade, the Council of Ministers recently issued new regulations on granting temporary allowances concerning the wages of workers and civil servants and the implementation of the system of supplying staple goods, especially grain and food products, at stabilized prices. Please speak on the implementation of this policy.

[Answer] Regarding the implementation of the resolution on improving distribution and circulation with a view to stepping up production and stabilizing life, the Political Bureau admits that prices and wages are now the most pressing problems. Therefore, the government has set forth guidelines and policies concerning the readjustment of prices in conformity with the current situation and the maintenance and stabilization of prices of staple goods, especially grain and food products, to make the lives of workers, state employees and those in the armed forces more secure. Although the wage system is not yet improved, the government has decided to grant temporary allowances to cadres, workers, state employees and those in the armed forces to help them cope with the high cost of living caused by increased prices. In line with a proposal by the Central Military Party Committee Standing Committee and the Defense Ministry, the Council of Ministers has agreed on the promulgation of specific regulations to be applied to cadres, noncommissioned officers, career army men, Defense Ministry employees and others.

First, the standards of meals for combatants in the army, air force, navy and other armed branches will be readjusted and unified with the aim of gradually improving their meals consistent with the new price policy. Servicemen from privates to warrant officers will be awarded temporary allowances. Career army men, officers, those working on a contract basis for the Defense Ministry can also receive temporary allowances on the basis of their ranks and services. The granting of temporary allowances to students of vocational schools or of classes of various general departments, military regions, army corps and armed branches and services who are granted scholarships or exempted from school fees is being studied. New allowances will be granted to non-commissioned officers and discharged and demobilized combatants.

[Question] Although the granting of temporary allowances does not represent a step in improving the wage and allowance system for the armed forces, what will be its importance and impact if it is properly done?

[Answer] This time, all elements of the armed forces are awarded temporary allowances, and, besides the cash they will receive, a better supply of staple goods is ensured. Thus, expenditures must be very large at a time when the economic situation is rife with difficulties. However, this shows the great care given to the armed forces by our party and state. Now as in the past, under the most difficult circumstances our party and government have always loved and taken good care of the armed forces' material and spiritual lives. Our cadres and combatants should be well aware of their duty to protect and build the fatherland and should adopt a correct attitude and have a high sense of responsibility regarding the understanding and implementation of instructions.

The granting of temporary allowances is not part of the improvement of the wage and allowance system for the armed forces, but it is very important. If properly organized and coordinated with boosting production, it will have a great impact. In fact, the standards of meals for the armed forces will be more stable and consistent with the complicated and different labor standards. This would be in spite of the current prevalence of difficulties regarding the supply of foodstuffs in the armed branches and services. Difficulties in the lives of the Defense Ministry's workers and employees, career army men and others will be partly solved. Our cadres and combatants will be able to better discharge their duties in all fields. Moreover, in the production sector, national defense enterprises and economic units, the granting of temporary allowances will help stabilize the people's living conditions and create favorable conditions for them to properly fulfill their tasks, work efficiently and increase their incomes.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### EFFORTS TO PROTECT B-70 OIL PIPELINE REPORTED

HKD31200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Report by station correspondent Khanh Toan on how An Hai District successfully protects the B-70 oil pipeline]

[Summary] Since female combatant Nguyen Thi Minh resolutely punished saboteur Doan Van Lay 2 months ago for trying to sabotage a portion of the B-70 oil pipeline running through An Hai District, Haiphong Province, a mass movement has been launched by local authorities to protect the oil pipeline against theft and sabotage by miscreants.

Returning to An Hai, we can see that the local cadres and people have fully realized their responsibility for protecting the oil pipeline. "In the second half of 1980, there were 43 cases of sabotage against the An Hai oil pipeline, while there were only 2 cases reported during the first 4 months of 1981. When informed of the sabotage against the pipeline at Bac Son and An Hoa, the local officials and people immediately went to the spot and cooperated with troops in recovering the oil and re-welding the pipeline."

Thanks to timely coordination among various forces and a stern disciplinary attitude toward criminals, cases of sabotage against the oil pipeline and theft of oil have almost been stamped out in An Hai District.

Speaking with us, Comrade (Pham Thanh Viet), chairman of An Hai District People's Committee said: "It is important to reorganize forces in order to create a widespread movement among cadres and the people to protect the oil pipeline. First of all, the grassroots level party organizations must realize their duties well to lead the task of defending the oil pipeline just like other tasks assigned them."

With information from Chairman (Viet) we found some clear improvements in the organization. "A steering committee was established in late December 1980. It is composed of the district military forces commander as chairman, the deputy commander of district security forces as vice chairman, the POL company commander as a permanent member, and six other members--the people's committee chairmen of six villages through which the oil pipeline runs." This committee

is assigned the task of commanding and leading patrols and ambush parties to defend the pipeline in accordance with established plans. It meets every month to review its work and establish new plans.

Visiting other villages in An Hai District, we saw that village party chapter congresses had issued resolutions on leadership over the people in defending the oil pipeline. "This fact clearly shows the effectiveness of a directive from the district party committee which says that any party member who deliberately lets his relatives destroy the pipeline to steal oil or who himself commits such a mistake will have his party membership card withdrawn."

Combatants in charge of defending the oil pipeline in An Hai District are now supported by faithful party members and reliable militiamen appointed by village authorities involved in suppressing saboteurs and thieves. We are convinced that cases of sabotage against the oil pipeline will be completely ended in An Hai District. We also suggest that those localities where cases of sabotage against the oil pipeline still occur should promptly learn from the experiences of An Hai District.

C.S. 4209/322

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT AIR TRANSPORTATION**--In the first quarter of this year the logistics department of the air defense corps transported 396 tons of goods to various destinations by the two-way system, thus saving some 5,000 liters of gasoline for the state. The department has also organized teams for riverine transportation to save expenses. [BK080549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 2 Jun 81]

**GIA DINH REGIMENT SOLDIERS**--The Ho Chi Minh City's Gia Dinh regiment recently held a ceremony to discharge 469 soldiers who had served their military term. These soldiers were assigned to Kampuchea and other domestic units. Returning to the city, these men will be assigned to work in various fields to help build a prosperous Vietnam. [BK080549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnam 2330 GMT 3 Jun 81]

**PHU KHANH SOLDIERS**--The Phu Khanh provincial military command recently held a ceremony to welcome some 400 returning officers and combatants who had served their military service. These men will be assigned to work in various fields to help improve agriculture, develop culture and build the province's economy. [BK080549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Jun 81]

**NEGATIVE PRACTICES**--Our friend (Duong Hai Ngoc) at the Thai Binh Provincial Radio Broadcasting Station reported that the province recently sent 600 cadres to various production and trade establishments to check the volumes of goods in stock and to guide the posting of prices and the retailing of goods at posted prices. Through their investigation, the cadres have brought to light a number of negative practices at some establishments. In Hung Ha District, an industrial products store has sold hundreds of meters of terylene fabric worth 75,000 dong to unauthorized merchants. An employee of the store has sold 75 genuine bicycle tires on the market to buy 70 fake ones for resale to cadres, workers and civil servants. In Thai Thuy District, 22 tons of coal have been distributed by some establishments among their own personnel in a single day, while other production installations were suffering from a serious fuel shortage. These wrongdoings have been severely and judiciously dealt with by responsible organs. [Text] [BK041431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81]



LIST OF FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] To make it convenient for production installations and contractual manufacturers to deal and sign contracts with business units of the foreign trade sector in our city, we are giving here below a list of corporations:

Branch Offices of Foreign Trade Units Subordinate to the Central Level:

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Handicraft and Fine Arts Products (ARTEXPORT), 14 Vo Di Nguy [Street], Tel No 90.895.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Agricultural and Food Products (AGREXPORT), 12 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia [Street], Tel No 90.249.

--Corporation for Export of Bamboo and Rattan Products (BAROTEX), 35 Ben Chuong Duong [Street], Tel No 94.448.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Machines (MACHINOIMPORT), 18 Ham Nghi [Street], Tel No 97.323.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Minerals (MINEXPORT), 35 Ben Chuong Duong [Street], Tel No 94.388.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Forest and Native Products (NAFORIMEX), 63 Truong Dinh [Street], Tel No 93.982.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Sundries (TOCONTAP), 16 Nguyen Hue [Street], Tel No 99.513.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Textiles (TEXTINEX), 14 Nguyen Hue [Street], Tel No 99.216.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Fruit and Vegetable (VEGETEXCO), 63 Ham Nghi [Street], Tel no 91.222.

--General Corporation for Export-Import of Maritime and Animal Products (MERANIMEX), 89A Nguyen Dinh Chieu [Street], Tel No. 25.035.



--Branch Office of the Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (VIETFRACHT), 11 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel No 90.329.

Units Directly Subordinate to the Municipal Foreign Trade Service:

--Wood Products Export Corporation, 158C Dong Khoi [Street], Tel No 43.182 - 22.335.

--Clothes Export Corporation, 194 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel No 99.441 - 94.489.

--Industrial Products Export Corporation, 194 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel No 99.413 - 95.562.

--Carpets and Embroideries Export Corporation, 146 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel No 22.174 - 25.882.

--Bags Export Corporation, 16-18 Hai Ba Trung [Street], Tel No 99.858.

--Handicraft and Fine Arts Products Corporation, 161 Dong Khoi [Street], Tel No 96.945.

--Rattan, Bamboo and Leaf-Made Products Export Corporation, 194 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel no 90.913.

--Agricultural and Food Products Export Corporation, 194 Nguyen Cong Tru [Street], Tel No 98.951 - 93.574.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BETTER WAGES FOR EXPORT GOODS MANUFACTURERS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Kim By: "Problems to be Solved for Export Goods Manufacturers"]

[Text] In view of the changes occurring to the municipal foreign trade sector in the new situation, the implementation of the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee and the Municipal Party Committee and the application of the spirit of Resolution No 40-CP of the Government Council provide a basis for removing irrationalities in matters of purchase and contract prices, subsidies, right to use foreign currencies, commendation and reward system and so forth.

In particular, the problem of contract prices is a matter of great concern to various sectors and affects the vital interests of thousands of laborers in the city who are engaged in the manufacture of export goods such as embroideries, clothes, woolen stuffs, woven carpets and so forth.

#### Labor Force

Recently, the state of the labor force in the contract manufacture of export goods has been unstable because of our failure to rationally organize production, which has led to a shortage of raw materials and to the untimely delivery of disparate ones with the result that some production installations have operated only three quarters per year. Another main reason is the fact that the too low prices paid for the contract manufacture of export goods have not really stimulated laborers who have inevitably joined production teams only for the sake of an apparent "occupation and position" and have thus worked half-heartedly for these teams.

In some contractual sectors such as embroidery, the Cam Tu Cooperative (in the Third Precinct) has more than 900 laborers and the Thang Loi Cooperative (in the Fourth Precinct) has expanded to the point of employing 1,500 laborers but in reality there remains only 1/3 of the total number of laborers in these cooperatives. In the clothing sector, a skilled dressmaker earns about 120 dong monthly on the average in most installations which work on contract with the Export Clothes Joint Enterprise. The carpet weaving sector has encountered more difficulties; for instance, the [monthly] income of a worker at the Cuu Long Woolen Carpet Weaving Enterprise 3 averages 60 dong and the enterprise has had to make up for the losses incurred in production expenditures and to improve the living conditions of workers.

Actually, the centrally-run and municipal sectors have long been aware of this problem but their ability to solve it and to remove obstacles has been limited. At present, most of these contractual sectors have applied the system of paying wages according to fixed norms and product contracts. Since the second quarter of 1980, the contract prices for the manufacture of embroideries, clothes and woven carpets have been raised many times but have failed to stimulate producers. At the suggestion of the Artexport General Corporation for Export-Import of Handicraft and Fine Arts Products, the Ministry of Foreign Trade raised the contract-manufacture price of woolen carpets in the fourth quarter of 1980 but the quantity of these goods collected in Ho Chi Minh City was still much smaller than the planned norm for the delivery of the same product by the sister provinces. Compared with Hanoi, the carpet market in the city [of Ho Chi Minh] is, however, more stable partly because export goods manufacturers [in Ho Chi Minh City] have received subsidies in the form of grain and commodities.

In view of this objective situation, we think that some way must be devised to gradually solve the problem of income of export goods manufacturers in the city.

#### Need to Start a Price Subsidy Fund

To expand the export sector's activities and to create conditions for production installations to take the initiative in conducting business, apart from removing the abovementioned obstacles, one of the measures to be taken by the foreign trade sector to encourage productive labor is to start a price subsidy fund. This measure will enable the city to achieve a financial balance by using the differential income received from the sale of import goods to raise an export subsidy fund. Once such a fund has been raised to strike a balance, subsidizing the contract-manufacture price of export goods will no longer be a difficult problem.

Beside raising a price subsidy fund, it is necessary to rapidly implement the spirit of Decree No 40-CP of the Government Council by applying various policies and systems on the allocation of grain and rewards to export goods producing installations. For instance, the grain policy toward production installations was promulgated long ago but has not yet been implemented evenly and uniformly.

Investing more capital in equipment and gradual mechanization with a view to reducing labor, improving technique and producing more goods at a lower cost price is also a factor for increasing the productivity and income of export goods manufacturers.

Inspired by the new policies which are giving an incentive to the contract manufacture of export goods, the departments and sectors concerned are coordinating efforts to quickly formulate specific policies and measures and to turn them into legal documents and regulations.

Only by doing so can we make sure that the organized implementation of these policies and measures will constitute an economic lever to bring about high economic effectiveness.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### INTERIOR MINISTRY CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SECURITY HELD

BK040424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] To celebrate President Ho Chi Minh's 91st birthday and as part of the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 37-NQ/TU on science and technology policy, the Interior Ministry recently held the first conference on security science.

The conference was opened by Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of the interior, amid the enthusiasm and confidence of the delegates.

Comrade Tran Dong, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of the interior, read a report reviewing past research work on security science and presented a resolution calling for further research in the new stage and in the 1981-85 period.

The conference heard 24 out of the 35 scientific reports prepared for it. Some of these reports discussed the scientific and revolutionary bases of President Ho Chi Minh's thoughts concerning the people's security system and the creative application of these thoughts to the actual work of the security service. Other reports analyzed the application of guiding principles in the struggle to maintain security and public order and the various operational measures employed by the security service to ensure social order and safety in the new situation.

These reports were prepared by cadres professionally engaged in scientific research, teaching cadres and leading cadres of the ministry and various offices. A number of these reports dealt with basic theoretical issues while others concentrated on application aspects to resolve concrete problems currently facing the struggle to maintain political security and social order and safety.

While discussing these reports, reviewing their work and studying the resolution on scientific research, all the delegates displayed a great unity of views in assessing the results of research work on security science.

CSO: 4209/322

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'DEGRADATION' OF COMMUNE VIEWED

BK050153 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 81 p 3

[Article by Nhu Dam: "The Exchange of Workpoints for Fuel at the N.K. Cooperative"]

[Summary] The N.K. Cooperative has been recognized for years as a progressive model unit in Ly Nhan District, Ha Nam Ninh Province. The local party organization has been credited with successfully guiding the cooperative in overcoming difficulties, struggling against natural calamities, building material and technical bases and increasing crop output.

"But recently, there was a controversy stirring public opinion throughout the district and even across the entire province. This event initially seemed trivial but later proved to be serious. The story goes like this: The N.K. Cooperative advocated the exchange of gasoline for workpoints in order to keep its engines in operation. At the beginning, the cooperative set the exchange rate at five workpoints per kilo of gasoline. The cooperative board of management later decided to increase the exchange rate to six and then seven workpoints per kilo of gasoline."

The value of a man-day there was relatively high--10 workpoints for a man-day or 2 kilos of paddy with each kilo of paddy valued at 6 dong on the free market. The value of each kilo of gasoline exchanged at the cooperative was set at 8 dong.

"Many cooperative members flocked out to find gasoline to exchange. Most of them obtained gasoline by scooping it at those places where there was a leak in the fuel pipeline (as claimed by the local people and cadres)."

The cooperative management board succeeded in motivating as many as 200 people, including cadres and party members, to go to find gasoline to exchange for workpoints. In this connection it is hard to understand how brother M., a category-5 war invalid, was able to find 3 quintals of gasoline to exchange. It is also reported that, unable to find gasoline by herself, Mrs L., the wife of a village cadre, sold her herd of hogs to get the money to buy gasoline to exchange for workpoints. This way enabled her to earn more profit than raising hogs.



"Two significant events took place in late 1980 and early 1981. The first was a controversy among the masses over the fact that on 21 December 1980 the management board received more than 6 tons of gasoline but only about 3 tons were reportedly checked in at the cooperative's storehouse. The second was that on 25 March 1981, while the cooperative was exchanging of gasoline with its members, a military unit guarding the pipeline suddenly showed up at the scene and returned 9 tons of gasoline."

"According to Comrade N. S., a Ly Nhan District security cadre responsible for the area, the exchange of gasoline for workpoints at the N.K. Cooperative, though not quite reaching the point where the pipeline was being torn apart by the cooperative members, there are indications that various joints between portions of pipeline had been broken loose in order to allow more gasoline to leak out."

It was not until early April 1981 that the provincial party committee's office learned of a "minor clash" between the unit guarding the pipeline and the N.K. Cooperative.

Security cadres of Ly Nhan District have expressed conflicting views on the exchange of gasoline for workpoints: Some labeled this act as a massive violation of socialist property. Others retorted that as the stealing of gasoline was intended for collective use, there was no need to make a fuss about it.

"The above event illustrates the deviation of a party organization and the grave degradation of its cadres and party members. The reason for this deviation and degradation appears to be a lack of self-awareness of the interest of socialism, of the qualities of party members and of the role and behavior of party members. In addition, it is also due to shortcomings in the indoctrination and organizational task coupled with the inadequacy and a lack of promptness in the inspection task on the part of the party committee echelon concerned. This lesson should be drawn for improving party building.

CSO: 4209/322

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### DEFENSE ENTERPRISES TRY TO USE CAPITAL EFFECTIVELY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Mar 81 p 1

[ Article by Duong Xuan Huong: "National Defense Enterprises Raise Quality of Financial Work To Serve Production and Business Better" ]

[Text] In spite of many difficulties in connection with materials, technical matters, energy, etc., the national defense enterprises in the past 2 years properly fulfilled their plans and norms for production and repairs of national defense and economic goods. The national defense factories mobilized and used a large labor force, along with hundreds of millions of dong of capital, in the production of national defense goods, thus serving in time and effectively the task of combat and combat readiness and moving the people's armed forces toward becoming a regular and modern army. At the same time, they also fully used their capabilities in terms of capital, manpower, materials and equipment to produce large quantities of goods. Since the capital investment in many national defense enterprises correctly served what was considered important and of key interest, it brought about good results -- the material and technical base of the defense industry was strengthened and production was stepped up and developed in conformity with the army's combat and combat readiness needs.

Factories Nos 143, 127, 131, 175, 117, 133 and 159 (of the General Department of Technology); enterprises Nos X20, X28, XY2 and XY5 (of the Rear Service General Department) and M1 and M3 (of the Signal and Liaison Command); Ba Son Factory and Factory 46 (of the Navy), Factory A32 (of the Air Force), Factory A37 (of the antiaircraft force), etc. were the units that had maintained a good emulation movement in the people's armed forces' great movement for "Display your fine nature and raise your combat power." In the case of Factories 117, 131, 123 and Ba Son particularly, since they knew how to closely combine the production of national defense goods and that of economic goods and received sufficient capital from the superior financial organs, they were seeking on their own initiative sources of raw materials, customers and the lines of goods that would be suitable for their productive capacity and, as a result,

gradually increasing the value of gross production of economic goods, which accounted for an important part of their overall production. Many lines of goods made of discarded materials or by fully using materials, such as plastic handles made by Factories 131 and 115, children's bicycle tires by Factory 175, aluminum pots and pails by Factory 131, bicycle parts by Factory 159, etc., were manufactured in accordance with exact specifications, showed good quality and yielded millions of dong of profit. Ba Son Factory alone boosted its production of economic goods from 4.415 million dong in 1979 to 7.571 million dong in 1980. If all 4 years (1977-1980) were included, its sales of economic and exported goods and income from repairs of foreign boats and ships totaled 13.631 million dong, with over 7 million being contributed to the state budget.

Beside the above-mentioned strength, the national defense enterprises still showed some weaknesses that had been limiting their ability to exploit potential production development, such as poor planning and lack of scientific and practical bases. Many enterprises were far from bold and creative in using the economic lever to stimulate production development, to raise labor productivity, to reduce costs of products, to create a new change in production and management and to improve the living standard of cadres, workers and civil servants; the management and use of materials, labor, equipment and capital still showed waste and poor economic effectiveness; the financial work of the national defense enterprises failed to develop vigorously and fully as an effective tool for their directors, nor a tool of distribution and through it for achievement of direction by means of money over all of the enterprises' production and business activities.

Overcoming their past weaknesses, the national defense enterprises are showing their determination to struggle for higher quality of their financial work, to develop to the highest degree the effectiveness of capital of different kinds, to achieve correctly and creatively the usefulness of economic levers as combined with three economic interests, at the same time to further improve the method of enterprise management, to strengthen financial self-rule, to move toward properly fulfilling their production task, to adjust and respond to the troops' combat and combat readiness needs and to produce more and more economic goods everyday so as to gradually improve the living standard of their own cadres, workers and civil servants.

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CSO: 4209/310



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI CITES ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON STABILIZING MARKET CONDITIONS

BK110910 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 10 Jun 81

[From review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 10 June]

[Text] Under the title "Positively Contribute To Stabilizing the Market," today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says in its editorial:

In order to stabilize the market and prices and thus contribute to promoting production, socialist transformation and improvement of the distribution and circulation of goods, consolidating finances, and normalizing and improving the people's life, the Council of Ministers has issued decrees on intensifying market management and on the control of prices. Along with the entire people, our armed forces must scrupulously implement these decrees through realistic and practical actions, and contribute to developing the effectiveness of these policies of the party and government.

One of the difficulties in market management at present is that production does not fully meet the demands of life and the goods kept in stock by the state-run trade sector do not match the purchase power of the people. Therefore, all units must continue stepping up the production of grain and food. Additionally, all national defense enterprises, along with satisfactorily fulfilling their duty of producing national defense goods, must fully utilize all available manpower, equipment and discarded materials to produce consumer goods in order to increase the amount of social products and simultaneously must upgrade the army's level of self-sufficiency and reduce unnecessary purchases of goods on the market. The goods produced by armed forces units must be turned over to the state in accordance with set quotas. The remainder must be used in an economical and rational manner and they must not be unwarrantedly introduced into the market.

All localities throughout the country are now taking positive measures to strengthen market management. Therefore, no matter where they are stationed, armed forces units must pay attention to educating and guiding troops in exemplarily implementing the policy on goods distribution and circulation and the regulations on prices, and in avoiding the practices of voluntarily offering higher prices for goods and making illegal purchases. At the same time, all units must closely coordinate with the local administration and mass organizations in launching a publicity campaign to encourage the people to strictly observe the Council of Ministers' decrees and participate in the struggle against all illegal transactions carried out by speculators, hoarders, smugglers and other disrupters of the market.

At present market management is an urgent task designed to improve the distribution and circulation of goods--a task which is being vigorously carried out by our entire country. Fully aware of their responsibility, our armed forces are determined to carry out these tasks satisfactorily so as to contribute to rapidly stabilizing the market, promoting production and ensuring the people's livelihood.

CSO: 4209/323

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### REPORT ON PROBLEMS IN CITY TRADE SECTOR

BKD61324 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Report by station correspondent Huy Dan--portions recorded]

[Summary] The party Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 26 on improving distribution and circulation has created a happy mood among our cadres and people. This resolution has been urgently carried out in various areas. The Hanoi municipal party and people's committees have directed various sectors in the municipality to quickly carry out certain immediate tasks aimed at achieving various major targets of the resolution.

"The Hanoi trade sector has begun implementing the various points of the resolution by quickly scrutinizing all assets under the sector's control and reorganizing the two trade systems--the system of selling goods at subsidized prices to cadres and office and manual workers, and the system of conducting trade in a normal way."

Various state stores have been trying to reorganize their activities, rearrange their showcases and post prices.

Along with these activities, the Hanoi trade sector has sent more than 100 cadres to 4 suburban districts to conduct compulsory purchasing of goods confiscated by the authorities from illegal traders.

We learned from some cadres of the Hanoi trade office that the office was trying to secure enough goods to supply to cadres and workers by seeking supplies from the central government and by purchasing more goods from various urban and suburban districts.

"At present, the goods most difficult for the Hanoi trade sector to obtain are foodstuffs--especially meat. Cadres of the trade office also told us that the Hanoi trade sector was experiencing numerous difficulties in obtaining enough meat to supply to cadres. The amount of meat in stock was small as was the amount of meat purchased. There were also numerous difficulties in transporting meat from other areas to Hanoi. In order to tackle these difficulties, Hanoi

sought permission from the central government to be supplied with bean curd in place of meat and with an additional 200 tons of fat to be redistributed to the people. In the coming period, the Hanoi trade sector will concentrate on using every way possible and all available means of transportation to transport goods from the south and other areas to the capital."

The Hanoi trade sector has also paid attention to improving distribution and contributing to stabilizing market prices. The sector has sent cadres to various districts to check and confirm the number of traders having valid licenses and those engaging in trade activities without authorization, trying to evade trade taxes.

The Hoan Kiem precinct trade office has directed vendors at the four major markets of Dong Xuan, Hang Be, Cua Nam and Hang Da to declare their property and post their prices.

We learned from some cadres in Dong Xuan ward that on the night of 31 May, the ward gathered all the licensed traders in the area to brief them on the policy of declaring property and goods in stock and registering and posting prices. As of 3 June, as many as 81 percent of the shops in the ward had completed the declaration. "However, negative phenomena were still prevalent there. Some families failed to declare the property and all the goods they had in stock. Others, dealing in state-controlled goods, strove to hide their valuable and rare goods so as to sell them stealthily. They displayed only ordinary goods in their showcases."

Faced with these negative phenomena, cadres of Dong Xuan ward have taken various steps to persuade the people to contribute to stabilizing market prices. Comrade (Nguyen Thanh Trung), vice chairman of the ward people's committee, disclosed:

[Begin recording] We have learned that the amount of goods in stock in certain stores is much larger than what these stores have declared. This negative phenomenon shows that we must strive even harder to make the people more aware of the party and government's pricing policy. [end recording]

The Dong Xuan Market Management Board also launched a campaign against vendors selling fake goods on the market. The campaign resulted in the seizure of 252 fake flashlight batteries and 28 pairs of bicycle tires which had been illegally manufactured by some private circles and are not up to the standard.

"With these new measures, it is hoped that this time Hanoi will be able to victoriously implement various major tasks to improve the system of distribution and circulation, thus contributing to improving the working people's living standard."

CSU: 4209/322

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PROBLEMS ON FINDING, EXPLOITING FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVIEWED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 17 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ngo Cong Duc: "Concerning the Question of Finding and Exploiting Foreign Exchange"]

[Text] It is probably common knowledge that in the matter of finding foreign exchange we have overlooked a few promising approaches. We have not expanded our exports in accordance with the expansion capabilities of Ho Chi Minh City and of the rest of South Vietnam, and we have not yet fully exploited the contribution capabilities of the overseas Vietnamese.

It is my intention in what follows to suggest a few possibilities. It is to be hoped that they will be elaborated upon by many more contributions from those expert in economics or who have given much thought to this question.

At the present time there are a number of outstanding issues in the foreign trade situation that must invite thought. First of all we must set forth a correct policy direction so as to exhaust the foreign exchange capabilities of overseas Vietnamese. Secondly, we must have a fully staffed machinery in place that knows how to organize exports into the capitalist countries, we must have an appropriate encouragement policy to motivate the export commodities producers and create favorable conditions for exporting them. Thirdly, we must have measures taken to restrain the prices and stabilize the market, thus avoiding direct harm to the standard of living of the people and maintain our prices at a level where they can compete on the international market.

The foreign exchange capabilities of overseas Vietnamese are very great. Annually if the conditions of reception permit we can have tens of thousands of overseas Vietnamese coming back to visit the country. Besides the comings and goings like tourists the overseas Vietnamese usually also send home gifts to their families. According to estimates declared on the packages that they send home, every year the overseas Vietnamese have sent home commodities valued at between 120 to 150 million dollars, for which they have had to pay around 30 million dollars worth of postage fees. If we know how to sell on the spot the commodities that they have to send back from abroad, should we know how to organize the reception and rely on the visiting overseas Vietnamese for the consumption of locally produced commodities, then it is no difficult matter for our city to be the recipient of 100 million dollars or more. Now, all that is very clear and hardly calls for discussion, but the difficult part of it is the question of organization. It is precisely because we have had poor export organization and lack foreign exchange



that we have had to suffer importing canned beer and cigarettes for getting a quick return in terms of foreign exchange; but the consequences of this manner of doing are extremely harmful to our economy. Not only are these commodities luxury commodities that are inappropriate for the present economic situation, they have also become a volume of commodities impacting directly on the prices of other commodities in the country. While the official exchange rate is too low the rate actually given for the dollar at a number of stores catering to overseas Vietnamese and foreigners is too high even when compared to the black market rate; this has made the black market dollar jump every day, which in turn entices the speculators to go and buy more commodities so that they can sell. The image of some overseas Vietnamese on home visits becoming flea market speculators has hurt many others because they are unjustifiably linked to it. Those who would like to buy many more locally produced commodities, on the other hand, so that they can bring them out of Vietnam run into difficulties ranging from the prices to the procedure for taking them out. What happens is that instead of giving people a high rate of exchange and having them buy more local products we have ended up selling foreign products, trading in foreign money. The end result is that these foreign-exchange stores are seen as dollar exchange counters where they get a better rate than even on the black market; this is what boosts the dollar value in the black market, thus impacting on the price system in the country since a high dollar price means the depreciation of the dong, which has led to automatic upward price readjustments. Our present way of doing things is unhealthy and does not encourage production, instead it only encourages speculation and smuggling. In the activities aimed at exploiting the foreign exchange capabilities of the overseas Vietnamese there are two major issues, one of which is that we must have a clearcut and rational policy and another is that we must have an efficient exploitation organization. The policy must be aimed at getting as much foreign exchange as possible and not at turning a profit. The person with the foreign exchange in hand must not feel that he loses out in the exchange. As for the organization, it must have rational distribution of labor and be given clear responsibilities, as for the personnel running it they must be understanding and capable. The shortcoming which we still encounter is in the relationship between the center and the localities, in the relationship among the localities themselves, and in the relationship among the various organizations of the same locality which tend to be contradictory with very little mutual support. It is extremely harmful in economics to have these partial contradictions cancel each other.

#### The Organization of Foreign Exchange Exploitation

The organization of foreign exchange exploitation of the overseas Vietnamese includes two essential facets, one is the organization of tourism and the other is the selling of commodities to them. In today's article we would like to make a few suggestions as to the question of selling products for foreign exchange. In selling products we need to offer both types of commodities, imported and locally produced commodities.

If we look at the commodities that are sent home by overseas Vietnamese we would see that the bulk is formed by the following categories: material, clothing, medicine, monosodium glutamate, watches, radio cassettes and foodstuff. The majority of these goods are produced in Asia in spite of the fact that they may be sent home from a Western country. Even if we import them and sell at the retail price

we would still benefit in the following proportions: from 20 to 30 percent of the retailer's prices, from 10 percent up as far as the various taxes are concerned and at least a 50 percent reduction in the mailing fee. Thus the problem has been solved since instead of allowing the goods to be sent back we could sell them and of the 100 million dollars worth of merchandise we sell, we can turn a profit of 40 million or more since we can raise the prices from 5 to 10 percent without the buyers being unhappy as in this way they do not have to fear for merchandise lost in the mail, they do not have to pay custom duties, and they do not have to wait in order to retrieve their merchandise.

We all find it regrettable that a sizeable amount of foreign exchange is currently being traded outside of our network, and to see that the volume of imported merchandise is being handled outside the official market, thus impacting strongly on people's social psychology and on their lives.

We can, for instance, import material, import remaindered clothing which is sold by the tons, import radio sets, motorized and regular bicycles, and vehicle accessories and parts from Asia, medicine from Europe, and even a number of merchandise serving production, including gas and oil. When we are so organized as to respond adequately to the demands without causing shortages, then the prohibition of some imported materials will not be raised into an issue; on the contrary, such prohibition will even be welcome since people can use the foreign exchange they receive from abroad to select the merchandise they actually need and avoid all the complexities and losses which might incur in the reception of goods sent from abroad. We will have, however, to think of ways to counter the quarantine imposed by American banks so as to leave open a few situations where the recipients in Vietnam cannot normally receive their money from abroad.

Looking at the record of IMEX in the last few years, we can see that with active participation by the overseas Vietnamese associations the foreign exchange stores would be in a position to do good business. It is probably even better that we let the overseas Vietnamese associations run and exploit these stores with the condition that they share a proportion of the profit with the state. And with the selected merchandise, we will tend both to import the merchandise necessary for the consumers and those needed in production. And we will import them to the extent of our capabilities.

Of course, we shall have also a number of high-class goods that we can sell alongside such as our export beer, cigarettes and high-class consumer goods, etc.

#### The Uses of Foreign Exchange

As for the question of use of foreign exchange, we suggest that there be strict control so as to stop all speculations and foreign exchange tradings which impact negatively on the price market. In Eastern European countries the question of foreign exchange control does not pose itself because it does not have a strong bearing on the prices of commodities in the country. But in our country all prices are pegged on the dollar and on gold, which makes it necessary to restrain the price of gold and of the black market dollar. If gold is the widespread form of accumulated property in the masses, the U.S. dollar does not belong in the same categories. The control of the the dollar should therefore not be too difficult. In Thailand the annual inflation rate is about 15 percent but the baht still retains its rate on the free market and there is no great difference

between the official and the free market rates. It is indeed very difficult to control the dollar price in a weak economy that still has many import requirements. But floating it will make it even more dangerous for our economy. Why is it that a black market dollar that last year fetched 8, then 10, dong this year went to over 20 dong. There are two main reasons for this increase in the black market price. One is that we do not strictly control the dollar traffic, we even encourage it so that we can sell our merchandise to speculators who have the foreign exchange instead of selling it directly to the consumers.

We suggest that there be a stop to the selling of luxury items and that there be set up instead a large network of foreign exchange stores in the city. Besides those dealing with imported goods and locally produced high-class goods, there should be a store selling rice for foreign exchange at a fixed rate which corresponds to the international market price--in other words, we would consider this rate to be a fixed rate as converted to merchandise, which is meant both to keep down the price and to guarantee a longterm rational rate.

The user of foreign exchange must have the permission of the Foreign Trade Bank. Such a permit would be granted easily upon declaration to foreigners, overseas Vietnamese, and to those entitled to using foreign exchange. Family members of overseas Vietnamese who have received foreign money can be given a kind of foreign exchange certificate book somewhat similar to a savings account book, or they may be issued a kind of foreign exchange checks. These checks would not be transferable. And powers of attorney will be accepted only in case the checks' beneficiaries are unable to go and do the purchase themselves. This is one of those measures meant to restrict the black market dollar tradings and opportunities for exploiting loopholes in our organization of the foreign exchange market. This would stop also the situation where the foreigners and overseas Vietnamese would buy something and then resell them since they cannot simply expect to live off the profit made over the head of the local people. There are at the present time a number of foreigners and overseas Vietnamese who are living abundantly out of the profit they make by this manner of trading without having to spend one dollar of foreign exchange; all they do is to go and buy for those engaged in the flea market, out of which they make a thoroughly legal profit.

#### Encourage the People to Look for Foreign Exchange

While we try to stop the negative aspects of the business we should also think of opening other avenues for foreign exchange to come in. We should, for instance, allow recipients of foreign exchange to send a certain amount of merchandise abroad to sell without having to pay custom duties or having to pay less than others. This is an indirect way of helping our compatriots at home to receive more foreign exchange. This would not only attract those who wish to sell locally produced merchandise in order to gain foreign exchange, it would also make it a prerequisite that you have to have the foreign exchange in hand before you could send the goods abroad. Moreover, this would encourage the inflow of more foreign exchange. For instance, if one receives 2000 dollars one would be allowed to send out an equivalent amount of merchandise, and one can send more if one receives more dollar the next time. The opening of such an approach would encourage the production of export products while at the same time bring home more foreign exchange. And this foreign exchange has only one way of coming in, that is into the hands of the state and "willingly."



As for the foreign currency brought home by the overseas Vietnamese and foreigners we will have directions for them to use it on low-price and attractive tourist packages, on locally produced goods which they are encouraged to buy and take with them, on profitable in-country investments and on helping their families. We can also sell a number of commodities to the family members of overseas Vietnamese in accordance with the requirements that have frequently been expressed. For instance, we can accept to take the money for the whole year and make sure that there be delivered to the home of these relatives or get them to come to some special stores to get, say, a carton of merchandise including good quality rice, sugar, monosodium glutamate, meat, nuoc nam, cigarettes, wine, beer, etc. The Vietnamese associations abroad can easily get people to buy such coupons to send home to their families.

In summary, we should shut real close and tight all the doors left open in the work of finding and exploiting foreign exchange, which is doing great damage to our economy, at the same time we should put in place a series of actions meant to open wide new and attractive avenues to attract foreign exchange.

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CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### FOREIGN CIGARETTES SAID TO POUR INTO HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 9 Aug 80 pp 2,7

[Article by "M.C.": "Sources of Illegally Imported Cigarettes"]

[Text] By looking at the hands of the 50 passengers on the Rach Gia-Ha Tien ferry you could easily tell which ones were on business trips and which ones were passing through: those on business trips wore three or four unusually large gold rings. In the first months of 1979, on the ferries and buses on the Rach Gia - Ha Tien route people on business trips accounted for nearly half of the passengers. Each person took along at least half a tael of gold, and often a tael, to exchange for cloth, Samit cigarettes, MSG, etc. In those border areas, people on business trips can easily use money to purchase contraband goods, but the cash price is always higher than when payment is made in gold -- 10 to 20 dong more for a carton of Samit cigarettes. And because gold can be concealed (if necessary) more easily than money, people doing business in the border area use gold as the medium of payment. During the latter part of May, a tenth of a tael of gold (worth 330 dong in Ha Tien) could be exchanged for three cartons of Samit cigarettes, while the cash price was 360 dong. Every day, about 50 merchants brought at least 30 taels of gold to Ha Tien to exchange for such luxury goods. From such gateways, Samit cigarettes from Thailand flood in to compete from domestic cigarettes and cigarettes from other countries. The exchange rate between gold and goods in the southern border provinces had the effect of gradually increasing the price of gold, especially the price of gold jewelry. In February and March the price of gold was only 3,000 to 3,500 dong per tael, but by June it had risen to 6,500 dong.

After a decision was made to forbid the illegal importing and selling of foreign cigarettes and tightly control the border area, the activities of the merchants in such places clearly declined, which immediately affected the price of gold (in August the price of a tael of gold fell to 6,000 dong). Therefore, we can conclude that with regard to one of the goals of the decision to forbid the illegal importing and selling of foreign cigarettes -- "Stopping the exchange of gold and foreign exchange for luxury goods" -- specific results were attained.

But what results were attained with regard to prohibiting illegal dealings in foreign cigarettes?

After 15 July, the effective date of the decision forbidding the illegal importing and selling of cigarettes, such cigarettes were no longer openly displayed, as in the past, but it is certain that if we want to buy a certain quantity of a certain brand of cigarette, we could do so without much difficulty. At this time, we may think that that situation is due to the reserve stocks of the cigarette stands. But what about the long range?

We can affirm unequivocally that more foreign cigarettes are consumed in our city than anywhere else in the country. It is an "abyss" which draws in cigarettes from the other places.

First of all, that abyss has underground streams which supply it regularly. The first underground stream that must be mentioned is the gifts sent from relatives abroad. Cigarettes are one of the "valuable" goods, so they are among the goods sent most regularly.

If we make the most conservative estimate that one-fourth of the gift parcels include cigarettes, and that the maximum permissible amount per parcel is one carton of cigarettes, the number distributed every day at Tan Son Nhut is 1,000 packs, and the post office and Inex supply more than 1,000 packs, so the underground stream provides the city with about 500 cartons of foreign cigarettes. Most of them are sold at the cigarette stands.

The second underground stream, which is irregular and does not amount to very much, is the foreign ships which tie up at the city's port. Some sailors prudently bring along cigarettes "to smoke," but when they arrive at the port and see the high prices, they are willing to part with them.

The third underground stream is the tourist hotels and the stores of the tourist corporations which serve foreign guests, stores which supply ships, and IMEX. Before the issuance of the order forbidding the importation of foreign cigarettes, such places, with the goal of earning foreign exchange, sold a rather large quantity of foreign cigarettes to foreign guests, to overseas Vietnamese, to people with export licenses, etc. Since their goal was to earn foreign exchange, such places paid little attention to whether their customers resold such cigarettes.

That underground stream has been stopped, but it is certain that continues to flow drop-by-drop because imported cigarettes are still sold to foreign guests. How is it possible to assure that they are sold to the right people and will not be resold? In addition to those underground streams, we must mention the cigarettes which flow into the city from the various places.

In the past, there were days when the price of cigarettes suddenly dropped because there were shipments of 1,000 cartons of cigarettes at a time. With regard to the foreign cigarettes flooding in and extensively affecting the cigarette market, in addition to the Samit cigarettes sent in from the southern border provinces it is necessary to mention those sent down from the northern provinces. The selling prices of cigarettes in the various places depend not only on the quantity of cigarettes for sale but also on the capability of the consumers to consume and pay for them, as well as other factors such as habits, the prices of domestic cigarettes, the activities of the control stations along the road, etc. The basic

factors affecting the prices of foreign cigarettes in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City are completely different.

In comparison to the cigarettes flooding in from the various areas, as well as the underground streams in the city, the cigarettes brought into the city by foreigners, Vietnamese living abroad, and the diplomatic organs are inconsiderable, and with rather satisfactory service by the tourist, ship-supply, and foreign trade corporations, the need to take along cigarettes by such people is not essential. Therefore, the decision allows such people to bring into Vietnam a quantity of cigarettes determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in order to prevent some people from taking advantage of the scarcity of foreign cigarettes in order to make illegal profits.

Many people believe that the recent decision of the Council of Ministers was a measure necessary to prevent the excessive development of such luxury goods, to prevent the excessive competition between the various kinds of foreign cigarettes, and to prevent the exchange of foreign exchange and gold for unnecessary goods.

In the near future, we cannot completely stop the blackmarketing of foreign cigarettes, but it is clear that the cigarette stands have limited the quantities they have purchased for hoarding. The quantity sold has also declined. For example, a number of cigarette stands in the Eden shopping center, a center for the buying and selling of foreign cigarettes, in the past bought and sold hundreds of cartons of cigarettes a day, but now they only buy moderate amounts to be sold retail.

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CSC: 4209/305

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' WRITES ON ZONING, PROGRAMMING, DISTRIBUTION

BK090832 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jun 81

[NHAN DAN 9 June editorial: "Zoning, Programming and Distribution of Production Forces"]

[Text] The period since the conclusion of the third VCP Congress has seen the formulation and implementation of a task concerning agricultural zoning and programming. For almost 2 decades, this task has contributed to the gradual reorganization of production on a nationwide scale and has accelerated the division of social labor according to branches and geographical locations.

Although the task of zoning and programming has scored a number of achievements, several weak points have been recorded with regard to the planning of the national economy. The task has not produced scientific-based projects for the formulation of plans promptly and, conversely, programming has not been closely associated with the process of planning.

Many investment projects have been launched on the basis of poor programming--and sometimes without any programming at all. This has resulted in a waste of resources, labor, funds and investments. In many cases, the ecological balance has been damaged and natural living environments have been affected.

In advancing further along the path of socialist construction, our party and state have set forth major economic and social measures. These measures must be studied comprehensively and carried out in a uniform manner. It is necessary, therefore, to develop the task of zoning, programming and distributing production forces vigorously. The vital and immediate task is to integrate and carefully study various programs serving major objectives of the 5-year plan for 1981-85, particularly those involving food, grain, exported agricultural products and consumer goods. It is also necessary to prepare groups for future investments in major industrial projects.

In carrying out the task of zoning and programming, rational and realistic projects must be formulated to reorganize labor forces at the district level as well as at the national level in order to exploit the strength and potentials of each individual zone, locality, province and district.

The Political Bureau resolution on technological policy sets forth the task of establishing a general plan for distributing production forces throughout the



country. This represents a general and large-scale scientific research program for the study of production force distribution.

We should concentrate the scientific research forces of all sectors, localities and agencies throughout the country in carrying out the program uniformly and in accordance with unified concepts and methodology.

The zoning and programming task is connected with the basic natural and social survey in that it is designed to satisfactorily process the scientific information gathered by and the conclusions of the basic survey. Then, together with planning, it becomes a task in the planning process. Its mission is to provide scientific plans for tapping natural resources and manpower and for harmoniously organizing the combination of productive factors throughout the territory and in each locality.

The planning task must further reflect programming goals and methods. In order to fully implement the zoning and programming task and to distribute production forces, it is fundamentally important to thoroughly understand that the lines of economic and social development share a common concept with the national economy. It is also necessary to have a general and systematic outlook for national, regional, interzonal and intersector duties, and to overcome departmentalism and localism which confine one's outlook.

All organizations directly in charge of these tasks at the central and provincial levels and in various sectors must be improved so that they will constitute a leading unified research system which operates under state jurisdiction. They must also institute a scientific study of regional and territorial economies and develop the science of distributing production forces, of which the key task is to urgently train a uniform contingent of cadres capable of grasping all the highly general scientific subjects involving several sectors and of applying them to the realistic situation of our country.

The zoning and programming task and the distribution of production forces are part and parcel of the planning task. It helps form comprehensive organizational schemes of strategic significance in the general management and guidance of each sector and locality, and of the whole country. This task must be directly led and assisted by the party committee and administration at all levels.

CSO: 4209/323

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST TRADE

BK081311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 81

[NHAN DAN 8 June editorial: "Expand Socialist Trade and Control the Market"]

[Text] The primary responsibility of socialist trade is to rationally plan and organize the distribution and circulation of goods in order to better serve the people, develop production and broaden the division of social labor. The resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum and resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau clearly specify the orientations for development of our country's agriculture. Many efforts have been made and much progress has been achieved in marketing, however the activities of the state-run trade sector are still generally limited to obligation-based collection and purchase and coupon-based distribution. Consequently, it has failed to expand business activities and has limited its ability to serve production and life and to control the market on a societywide basis.

To continue improving the distribution and circulation of goods the socialist trade sector must change its operational methods; expand business activities in the collection, purchase, wholesale, retail and service fields; own the majority of wholesale outlets; direct retail activities; and control the market. Controlling the sources of goods through collection and purchase is a measure of greatest importance. Only by controlling the sources of goods will we be able to plan the circulation of goods, organize rational exchanges between the cities and the countryside, and ensure the distribution of goods to eligible recipients. By properly applying the new policies on collection, purchase and pricing, the trade sector must strive to purchase all or almost all commercial agricultural products. Concerning industrial goods--in addition to the products turned in by the various enterprises--it is necessary to procure, by the application of economic measures and policies, as much as possible the various sources of goods produced by the artisan and handicraft industries.

Goods must be distributed directly to the eligible recipients in an equitable manner. It is necessary to supply in correct quantities and at directed prices a number of essential commodities to workers, civil servants and members of the armed forces. This is an important duty entrusted by the state to the trade sector. To serve the people's everyday life, it is necessary to rationally organize a widespread retail network for convenient shopping, and to expand service activities--especially in cities, towns and industrial centers--in order to alleviate difficulties for the people. Efforts must be made to organize services to satisfactorily meet the demands of life as they arise.

By expanding its activities and clearly proving its superiority, socialist trade can develop its strong ability to control the market, curb speculative and smuggling activities and restore order in the sphere of trading activities and services. To fulfill its position as the society's efficient provider and the people's home-maker, the trade sector must reorganize its business network and improve managerial systems, along with intensifying inspection and supervision and upholding discipline. Our trade cadres must intensively study business practices and uphold the quality of their services to the people, thus contributing to building the country, a new society and a new type of men. Misappropriation of public property--in whatever form it may be--is at variance with the quality of personnel of the socialist trade sector.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MORE RICE SUPPLIED TO HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON CIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by N.A.: "Large Quantity of Rice Bought and Brought into the City for Free Sale to the People"]

[Text] In the first 15 days of February, the Food Trade Corporation purchased and brought into the city an amount of rice four times as large as that obtained in January 1981.

Though purchase and transportation were interrupted during the Tet holidays, the corporation working in conjunction with the Hau Giang, Minh Hai, Kien Giang and Hau Giang Food Services and Automobile Transportation Enterprise No 5 drew up a plan specifying the amount of goods to be transported and the delivery and reception points, organized rice transportation until the eve of the Tet holidays and sent bags ahead to local purchase stations so that truck drivers might come on the fourth day of the Tet to pick up the already packed rice bags and immediately transport them to the city.

To promptly carry into the city the large volume of rice purchased from the two provinces of Hau Giang and Kien Giang, the corporation applied a two-way transportation method which consisted in combining road transportation means with barges hired on contract.

The application of the method of weighing rice at both the delivery and reception points and letting out the transportation task on contract resulted in a noticeable reduction in loss of rice in the transportation process. The corporation quickly awarded 10,000 dong to drivers who had satisfactorily carried, escorted, loaded and unloaded rice.

While purchasing rice, the corporation also broadened the task of carrying rice to precinct and district food shops for extensive sale to the people at a price 1- to 1.5-dong cheaper than the market one. Over the past 15 days, the corporation sold more than 8,000 tons of rice to precincts, districts, organs and enterprises. The 1st, 3d, 5th and 10th Precincts were the units which received the largest amount of rice for subsequent sale.

9332

CSO: 4209/308

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PORK PRICE REDUCED DUE TO STATE TRADE ACTIVITIES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Q.V.: "Price Has Gradually Dropped at Some Markets Following Sale of Pork by State Trade Sector and Cooperatives But Many Districts and Precincts Have Not Yet Joined the Market Urgently and Promptly After the Tet Holidays"]

[Text] In compliance with the instructions of the Municipal People's Committee on intensification of the pork trade after the Tet holidays, last week many districts and precincts quickly purchased hogs and regularly sold pork at markets and in streets.

By constantly paying attention to hog raising households, motivating them and selling additional pork as a reward to hog sellers, Go Vap District was able to buy the same number of hogs on the hoof as in the pre-Tet period. Each day, the district food shop had over 1 ton of pork at its disposal for direct sale at the market and for distribution to more than 50 small traders acting as sale agents at various markets. The district consumer cooperative slaughtered two to three hogs each day for sale at the Go Vap market. Throughout last week, pork price at the Go Vap market was stabilized and gradually cut down.

Following Go Vap's example, the Sixth Precinct also boosted its pork trade. While purchasing local hogs, the precinct bought tens of tons of pork from the western provinces through the two-way goods exchange system. In the past few days, the state and cooperative trade sectors in the precinct put up 300 to 500 kgs of pork for sale each morning at the Binh Tay market. The precinct food shop also began to organize small traders as pork sale agents.

In Binh Thanh District, the state and cooperative trade sectors continued to slaughter hogs and regularly sold pork at the Ba Chieu market. Every day, the district also put up hundreds of kilograms of beef for sale at the business price at various markets. Pork supplied by the state trade sector was regularly sold at the Ben Thanh and An Dong markets.

Food Corporation No 1 supplied more live hogs to the First, Fifth and Sixth Precincts for slaughter and sale. At many city markets, pork price was cut down by 3 to 5 dong per kilogram compared with the previous week. However, the sale network was not yet even and continuous at many places. Since the Nguyen Van Troi and Tan Dinh markets did not sell regularly every day a large quantity of pork supplied by the state trade sector, the price of pork on sale there was still high.

9332

CSO: 4209/308

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

WAGES BRANCH MEETING--The labor and wages branch recently held a conference to review the payments of contract and product-based wages and various forms of bonuses in production and business establishments and to discuss means of providing workers and civil servants with temporary subsidies. Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier attended and addressed the conference. He emphasized the important role of the labor and wages branch in production, the people's daily life and national construction and defense. He said: The branch, together with other sectors and various echelons are responsible for arranging jobs for workers, organizing training to improve workers' skills and encouraging them to accelerate production in order to stabilize their daily life.

[Text] [BK040938 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 2 Jun 81]

CSO: 4209/322

## AGRICULTURE

### GIA LAI-CONG TUM SCORES PROGRESS IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 81 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province: In 5 Years, Over 120,000 People From Other Provinces Came To Build New Economic Zones" ]

[Text] Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has received more than 120,000 people from other provinces like Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, etc. who came to build new economic zones.

Four thousand leading cadres of various sectors and echelons and scientific and technical cadres from the provinces came to strengthen the organs, committees and sectors of the province. With this supplemental force, Gia Lai-Cong Tum succeeded in building 12 state farms, 13 farming stations, 24 cooperatives and 50 agricultural production collectives in 72 new economic zones in the province. For the first time it redistributed manpower in a logical manner while combining the task of building the economy with that of national defense.

In the last 5 years, the new economic zones opened and reclaimed 17 hectares of fallow land and turned 10,000 hectares of land into improved ricefields and productive ones, with 5,000 hectares being used to grow two wet rice crops. By now almost all cooperatives and agricultural production collectives in the new economic zones have become self-sufficient in terms of providing grain, at the average rate of 400 kilograms/person/year, and obviously improving the standard of living. Many cooperatives and production collectives like Sa Binh and Sa Nhon (in Sa Thay District) and Thanh Ha and Khoai Chau (in Chu Pa District) have gained good experience in intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops and obtained quite high yields, thus being able not only to supply their members with enough grain but also to fulfill their grain obligation to the state.

The state farms in the new economic zones were also gradually stabilizing the living conditions and further developing industrial crop growing and animal husbandry. They opened new land and planted rubber in 1,850 hectares of such

land, tea in 1,720 hectares and coffee in 1,230 hectares and raised 2,170 cows and 1,190 hogs. The state farms of Ia Cham, Ia Blang and Ia Rong which are specialized in growing coffee have obtained high yields in their harvest.

In the last 5 years, the new economic zones in Gia Lai-Cong Tum were able to build more than 12,000 houses, 1,233 wells, hundreds of kilometers of roads, 22 dams, 2 pump stations and enough schools, public health stations and shops.

5598

CSO: 4209/310

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**HA BAC 10TH-MONTH RICE**--Ha Bac Province will strive to plant 99,000 hectares of rice in this 10th-month crop season. This figure includes 32,000 hectares which will be transplanted with short-term rice varieties. In addition to ensuring enough seeds for the cultivation of this rice on the entire acreage, Ha Bac has prepared necessary measures against possible waterlogging on more than 20,000 hectares of low-lying ricefields. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 81]

**THAI BINH RICE**--Thai Binh Province is expected to plant more than 83,000 hectares of rice in the forthcoming 10th-month crop season. The province has instructed all sectors and echelons concerned to seek every possible means to ensure enough seeds for the cultivation of this rice on the entire area as planned. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 81] By 30 May Thai Binh Province had harvested 10,300 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, 7 times faster than the same period last year. The province has reserved more than 3,000 tons of rice seeds from this crop season for the cultivation of 83,240 hectares of 10th-month rice. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 81]

**HA NAM NINH RICE SUBMERSION**--Recent heavy downpours have submerged almost 34,000 hectares of ripening rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province. Faced with this situation, the province has sent cadres to various districts and cooperatives to direct and assist them in mobilizing manpower and means to quickly harvest rice in the affected areas. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 81]

**NGHE TINH RICE**--Along with harvesting the 5th month-spring rice, agricultural co-operatives in Nghe Tinh Province are intensively preparing for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. They are also striving to complete planting fall rice on 15,000 hectares as soon as possible so that it can be harvested before the arrival of floods and flash floods. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 81] Nghe Tinh Province has planted more than 272,000 hectares of crops in this 5th month-spring crop season, representing an increase of 8,000 hectares over the previous 5th month-spring crop season, with rice accounting for 132,068 hectares. The province has so far completed the harvest of this rice on 80 percent of the cultivated acreage. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 May 81]



**AN GIANG RICE**--Thanks to the sufficient supply of oil and other materials necessary for the completion of soil preparation at an early date, as of 25 May An Giang Province had been able to complete the cultivation of summer-fall rice on 75,000 hectares. In addition to the cultivation of the summer-fall rice, peasants in the province have planted 10th-month rice on more than 94,240 hectares or 67.5 percent of the slated area. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 May 81] As of 20 May An Giang Province had collected 92,000 tons of paddy from the winter-spring crop season, producing an increase of 30,400 tons over the same period last year and overfulfilling the planned norm by 11 percent. Nine districts and cities in the province had overfulfilled their grain collection norms. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 May 81]

**CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of late May Cuu Long Province had collected 102,000 tons of grain, thus overfulfilling the grain collection target for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons by 10 percent. Many districts such as Vung Liem, Tra Cu, Cau Ke and Cang Long have even finished agricultural tax collection [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jun 81]

**HAU GIANG WATER CONSERVANCY, RICE**--Over the past 4 months Hau Giang Province has built thousands of water conservancy projects to support the summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop cultivation. The province has also dug a canal to draw fresh water from the Hau river to irrigate some 15,000 hectares of ricefields in Ke Sach and My Tu district. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 May 81] As of 25 May Hau Giang Province had completed soil preparation on 80,000 hectares or 94 percent of the area slated for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. As of the same date, the province had sown or transplanted summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice on more than 85,000 hectares. This figure shows an increase of 93 percent over the same period last year. [BK050237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 May 81]

**CAM RANH GRAIN DELIVERY**--As of 25 May Cam Ranh District of Phu Khanh Province had delivered to state granaries 7,200 tons of grain, achieving 82 percent of the plan norms for 1981. The district recently planted an additional 6,000 hectares of manioc. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81 BK]

**SONG BE FORESTS**--Due to recent expansion of tree falling for producing charcoal and firewood, the 48 percent of natural forest in Song Be Province has been reduced to 35.2 percent. In some districts, 90 percent of trees in their forests were fallen. To preserve the rest, Song Be party and people's committees have issued an order prohibiting tree falling and forest burning for the purpose of producing charcoal and firewood. The order also prohibited the exploitation of forests in Ben Cat, Tan Uyen and Binh Long districts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 May 81 BK]

**TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE**--As of late May, Tien Giang Province had transplanted more than 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving almost 63 percent of the plan norms. However, some 6,000 hectares of rice are being ravaged by harmful insects, mostly in Chau Thanh and Cai Lay districts. The local authorities and peasants are striving to eradicate these insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81 BK]

THANH HAO 5TH-MONTH RICE--As of 31 May Thanh Hoa Province had harvested 51,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice. The pace of harvest was twice quicker than the same period last year. Trieu Son, Quang Xuong and Trung Son districts harvested from 70 to 90 percent of the cultivated areas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81 BK]

QUANG NAM-DANANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As 30 May Quang Nam-Danang Province had planted rice on 5,000 out of 36,000 hectares slated for this summer-fall crop season. Thanks to sufficient water from the Phu Ninh reservoir, Tam Ky and Thang Binh districts are likely to fulfill their plan for the cultivation of this rice on 15,000 hectares. [BK100219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 81]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--In the first 20 days of May Minh Hai Province collected almost 1,200 tons of paddy, thus bringing to 123,000 tons the total quantity collected since the beginning of the winter-spring crop season and fulfilling 46 percent of the annual plan. Hong Dan District alone accounted for 14,900 tons. [BK100219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Jun 81]

HAIPHONG RICE HARVEST--As of 7 June Haiphong city had completed harvesting 5th month-spring rice on 95 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2.53 tons per hectare. The rice output attained by the city in this crop season shows an increase of 21,000 tons over the previous 5th month-spring crop season. As of the same date Haiphong had also delivered nearly 7,500 tons of paddy to state granaries, representing more than 50 percent of the grain obligation norm. [BK110345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 81]

THANH HAO GRAIN DELIVERY--In the first 5 days of June Thanh Hao Province delivered 17,374 tons of grain to state granaries, bringing to 22,620 tons the total quantity turned over to the state since the beginning of the 5th month-spring crop season. This figure includes 21,000 tons of paddy. [BK110345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jun 81]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--To date Tien Giang Province has overfulfilled its annual grain collection norm by 17 percent, thus producing an increase of 20,000 tons over the volume of paddy collected last year from the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. The annual grain collection norm overfulfilled by the province also includes 34,000 tons of paddy which have been collected under the form of agricultural tax. [BK110345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 81]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--In April and May Thot Not District of Hau Giang Province collected 9,200 tons of paddy, representing 92 percent of the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season. Altogether, by late May the district had collected 24,250 tons of paddy from the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. [BK110345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Jun 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG PROVINCE COMMENDED--According to the Ministry of Food's report, by 19 May Quang Nam-Danang Province had overfulfilled its winter-spring grain obligation plan by 20 percent, an increase of 40 percent compared with the 1979 winter-spring crop. The government's premier warmly commended the province's peasants and cadres for their achievement and contribution to settling difficulties about grain for the state. He expressed the hope that they would develop their recent

achievements and properly implement the policy of grain distribution in the co-operatives and production companies while stepping up the planting of the summer-autumn crop, secondary crops and 10th-month crop on schedule, thus fulfilling or overfulfilling the grain production plan in terms of acreage, productivity and volume of production. [Text] [OW100007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jun 81]

**HEAVY RAINS FLOODING RICEFIELDS**--In late May and early June, there have been small and moderate rains in many localities throughout the country. While regular rainfall in the southern provinces has facilitated the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice, moderate and heavy rain in the Bac Bo delta and midland on 4 and 5 May have affected the harvesting of the 5th month-spring rice. Heavy downpours from 100 to 200 millimeters have been reported in Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh provinces and the southern districts of Ha Bac Province while moderate and small rainfalls have been reported in Hanoi and Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu provinces. As a result of these heavy downpours, newly sown 10th-month rice seedling and riceplants in some low-lying areas have been deeply flooded. Heavy rains have also submerged thousands of hectares of rice in such provinces as Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung and Ha Bac. Most of the affected areas are in Phu Tien, Ninh Thanh and Nam Thanh districts, Hai Hung Province; Vu Ban and Kim Thanh districts, Ha Nam Ninh Province; and Gia Luong, Thuan Thanh and Tien Son, Ha Bac Province. These provinces are seeking every available measure to improve the self-regulating capacity of all drainage sluices and to step up the supply of electric power for the operation of all pumping stations while mobilizing cooperative members to drain water from the ricefields with buckets and water wheels so as to quickly harvest rice. [Text] [BK081110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jun 81]

**AGRICULTURAL ZONES**--According to the Institute for Agricultural Zoning and Planning, seven agricultural and forestry zones throughout the country have been announced. These include the rice zone in the Mekong River delta; the rubber, sugarcane, corn and soybean zone in the east of Nam Bo; the coffee and tea zone in Tay Nguyen; the cotton, coconut and pineapple zone in the central coastal area; the orange and peanut zone in the former fourth zone; and the tea and tobacco zone in the northern uplands and the mountainous area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 5 Jun 81 BK]

**HANOI STATE STORES**--The Hanoi trade sector has set up two systems of state stores, one selling goods at subsidiary price, the other at market price. The former sells foodstuff, clothes, fabric and fuel, while the latter sells large quantities of grain, vegetables and construction material to various corporations. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jun 81 BK]

**HAI HUNG RICE**--As of late May Hai Hung Province had harvested more than 13,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice. Along with the harvest work various cooperatives have sown 900 hectares of seedlings for the 10th-month crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 81 BK]

**HA SON BINH PADDY**--As of 1 June some 66 cooperatives in Ha Son Binh Province had delivered to state granaries 6,580 tons of paddy, achieving 18.6 percent of their grain obligation for the 5th-month crop. The province's food sector is coordinating with various districts to fulfill the grain obligation for the 5th-month crop by the end of June. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jun 81 BK]

**THAI BINH RICE**--As of 5 June, Thai Binh Province had harvested nearly 20,000 hectares of rice. Tien Hai District took the lead in harvesting with a record of 3,642 hectares, representing 37 percent of its transplanted area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 81 BK]



VEGETABLE PRODUCTION--According to NHAN DAN, in compliance with the Political Bureau resolution on distribution and circulation and in order to gradually stabilize the livelihood of workers and civil servants, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee recently decided to take urgent, new measures to provide sufficient vegetables for the municipality. Along with reestablishing plans for intensively cultivating vegetables and increasing the crop yield, the vegetable areas in Son Tay and Son Hoa villages will be enlarged, and the number of cooperatives specializing in growing vegetables in Dan Phuong and Hoai Duc districts will be increased. In those areas of specialized vegetable cultivation, vegetables will be bartered for grain while in those areas where vegetables are only grown seasonally, vegetables will be traded for nitrogenous fertilizer. The prices for collecting and purchasing some kinds of vegetables will be increased in the summer-fall season. They will be adjusted again in the winter-spring season, ensuring rational prices which can stimulate producers. The cost of transportation is rationally prescribed by the municipality while transport facilities and spare parts are sold to cooperatives so that vegetables can be shipped to retailing outlets. [Text] [BK060652 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81]

NAM BO GRAIN COLLECTION--According to figures released by the Ministry of Food, by the end of May the Nam Bo provinces had fulfilled 87 percent of the 10th-month and winter-spring grain collection norm. To date, Tien Giang has overfulfilled the 10th-month and winter-spring grain collection norm by 2 percent. For their part, Dong Thap and An Giang have fulfilled more than 70 percent of the norm, taking the lead in terms of the amount of grain collected in the winter-spring crop. Many localities have relied on the help of the various mass organizations to resolve the difficulties regarding storehouses and the maintenance and transportation of paddy and have thus been able to accelerate the pace of grain collection. Worth noting is that Phu Tan District, An Giang Province--having quickly built temporary storehouses, borrowed people's houses and set up large rain-proof outdoor bins--has been able to collect 500 to 600 tons of grain daily, while many other districts have had to stop buying grain because of their failure to promptly build temporary storehouses. [Text] [BK031404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CSO: 4209/322

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### DO MUOI ADDRESSES HANDICRAFTS CONFERENCE

BK070438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the handicraft and artisan industrial sector, a conference was recently held to review the implementation of the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and resolution No 26 of the party Political Bureau, and to discuss measures aimed at stepping up production and closely combining the three interests.

Comrade Do Muoi, alternate member of the party Political Bureau and vice premier, attended and addressed the conference.

After pointing out the difficulties facing the country as a consequence of many years of war and the imbalance caused by various subjective and objective factors in the national economy, Comrade Do Muoi stressed the present tasks of the handicraft and artisan industrial sector.

He said: The sector must vigorously shift to exploiting its latent capabilities and effectively use the locally available raw materials so as to turn out plenty of products for everyday consumption, for export, and for the agricultural, fishery, communications and transportation and other sectors. The quality of the products is the measure of the manual workers' conscientiousness. It is necessary to produce plenty of good products for sale at reasonable prices. It is not advisable to chase profits in such a way as to reduce the use-value of products and jeopardize the livelihood of workers. Efforts must be made to simultaneously transform old production relations and build socialist production relations in handicrafts and artisan industry in the south according to the principles of voluntariness, democracy and mutual benefit. These socialist production relations must be established in various forms, from low to higher ones, and on various scales, from small to larger ones.

Comrade Do Muoi stressed the importance of the task of turning in and selling products to the state, which will help protect the interests of manual workers, collectives, cooperatives and all society.

CSO: 4209/323

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN PRODUCTION OF SHEET ZINC

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Mar 81 p 1

[ Article by Do Phu: " Production of Sheet Zinc Used To Make Dry Cell Cases" ]

[ Text ] For our country to produce sheet zinc to be used to make dry cell cases is a new matter because of a lack of specialized equipment and means for studying and testing.

The technical requirements in the production of sheet zinc for use in the making of battery cases are very high because the zinc cases not only contain the electrolytic substances but also fulfill the function of negative electrode constantly interacting with the electrolyte to produce electric current. If the cases are not very good and fail to satisfy such technical requirements, for instance because the rate of mixture in refining is incorrect, the reaction leading to the creation of electric current will result in corrosion eating into the cases and reducing the shelf life of batteries.

The cadres and workers of the electromechanical and industrial offices of Van Dien Battery Factory in Hanoi have recently concentrated on perfecting the technique of melting and rolling to turn zinc bars into sheets for use to make cases of R40 batteries. The workers in charge of repairing machines and operations of the machine and accessories-making shops succeeded in studying and improving the old three-cylinder roller to turn it into a new zinc-rolling machine, which ensures the gloss and smoothness of the sheets produced. The technical cadres of the factory have found a suitable formula for melting zinc, which satisfies the technical requirements for making cases of R40 batteries.

With this success, Van Dien Battery Factory can now produce sheet zinc all by itself, with the costs of products being reduced by 100,000 dong per year, and supply enough sheet zinc to other battery factories to replace the raw material imported from abroad.



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### REPAIR ON ROADS, BRIDGES REPORTED

BK040700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The land route management department is responsible for the managerial control of 48,000 km of main roads--including 14,000 km placed under its direct management--260,000 km of mountainous and rural roads, 160 barge ferries and 7,300 bridges.

This year, the department has to fulfill its assigned mission despite limited state capital investments and shortages of manpower and raw materials--especially asphalt, an imported material. It also has to deal with a high unserviceability rate for its vehicular equipment. Most of its vehicles have been in use for 10-15 years or more, while spare parts are in critically short supply. Most of its 130 routes have been severely damaged, thus adversely affecting the speed and usage life of vehicles. And this in turn has led to higher transportation costs.

Faced with this situation, the department has upheld its self-reliant spirit by seeking all measures to overcome the difficulties and resolutely maintain the strategic asphalted roads in good condition. It has done this by repaving damaged spots with asphalt wherever possible in order to reduce the rate of vehicular breakdown.

As for the remaining routes, potholes will be filled up with gravel mixed with dirt. Although roads repaired in this way will not last as long as those repaired with asphalt, they can last long enough if the repair is done correctly. This second method of mending roads is intended to be used primarily in emergencies. Neither method has ever been used in any country anywhere in the world, but we have to use them since we are in short supply of raw materials. Nevertheless, the quality of repairs can always be guaranteed if they are properly done.

The second reason requires that we must strive by all means to maintain roads, especially in the south, which are still good although they are several years past the repair deadline. Most of these roads have cracked in many places. The land route management service of Nghia Binh Province has devised a method of filling these cracks with asphalt. When driving over cracks repaired in this way, one may not even feel a bump that would indicate the presence of a crack.

As for damaged ferries and bridges, to ensure smooth and rapid traffic, barges have been assembled together for use as bridges or LPT floating bridges are used to ferry people and vehicles back and forth. Wherever the river bed is too deep, ferroconcrete pontoons are used.

In order to greet the Fifth Party Congress with real achievements, the department is launching an emulation movement to build good, beautiful and safe roads. At ferries, emulation involves efforts to ensure rapid, continuous and safe transportation; to manage transport facilities and ports well; to give good service, especially in the rainy and flood season; to oppose negativism; and to fulfill the 1981 plan resolutely.

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## LABOR

### HCM CITY ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL GIVEN LUNCH ALLOWANCE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 26 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by PTV: "Municipal People's Committee Issues Directive About Granting Lunch Allowance to Cadres, Workers and Civil Servants Doing Administrative Work"]

[Text] Implementing the policy of the Municipal VCP Committee on caring for the living conditions of workers and civil servants in the administrative sector and partially solving their difficulties, the Municipal People's Committee has just issued a directive about granting every cadre and civil servant 2 dong a day, or 60 dong per month, to improve their lunch beginning in April 1981.

Directive No 20/CT-UB signed on 23 April 1981 designates the following recipients of the allowance: cadres, workers and civil servants doing strictly administrative work in municipal, precinct and district organs; central organs located in the city; party organs and mass organizations subordinate to the municipal, precinct, district and central administration located in the city; cadres, workers and civil servants of wards and villages; cadres, workers and civil servants in civilian, governmental and party sectors and public security personnel formerly working in the city and now being sent to work in Kampuchea; cadres and combatants in the public security sector and the army; vocational students within the city; and retired cadres. The city will have detailed regulations for every sector.

The directive emphasizes that the allowance is a measure that is not solely related to living conditions or income but is rather aimed at creating material conditions for the city to launch a revolutionary trend and enthusiastic emulation movement; stepping up the movement of materials, goods and capital to generate higher income; and achieving a balance between the quantities and values of products and goods, which are produced more for society.

The allowance is being granted along with effectively organizing the movement for practicing thrift in production, consumption and protection of public properties and overcoming any negative phenomena like wasting the state's materials, raw materials and money.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### 'NHAN DAN' READER PROTESTS LAXITY IN HEALTH SECTOR

BRD41543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] In its "Reader's View" column, NHAN DAN yesterday carried a story by (Bui Luat Dan) on bad practices at the Level-1 Medical Instruments Corporation of the Ministry of Public Health.

The story says: Although the corporation has only six storehouses, the head of the corporation has assigned four married couples to work in these places. At one storehouse the husband was assigned as the guard, while the wife acted [as] the storekeeper. In another case, the husband was assigned head of the storehouse while the wife acted as his assistant.

Because of this arrangement, losses have occurred. Some 250 kilograms of PE-pure resin were missing from the (Giap Bat) storehouse while medicines and batteries were missing from the (Soc Son) and Ha Nam Ninh storehouses.

Worse was the fleet of vehicles--the state's valuable property--which had not been properly kept or maintained. A point in case is a crane valued at 40,000 dong which has been left in the open air for the past year on Song Dan Street in Hanoi. Many parts have been damaged.

The story adds: Angry at this waste of state property, honest party members, cadres and workers have protested at such bad practices, but the case has been buried by many tricks by the corporation's head. Public opinion asks: To what extent does the raw materials department of the Ministry of Public Health know about these wrongful and irresponsible acts of the corporation's head and why is such a cadre allowed to run this important organ of the public health sector.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### PROBLEM OF WESTERN MEDICINE SCARCITY DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 22 Feb 81 pp 2,7

[Article by P.T.V.": "Medicine and the Masses"]

[Text] No matter what people say, western medicine sold on outdoors markets is a reality, a reality we do not want.

Many drug stores often only have some of the medicines needed to fill prescriptions written by doctors in clinics and hospitals, and do not have many other kinds of medicines. At hospitals, the relatives of patients must scurry around trying to buy medicine recommended by the doctor. They must go to the outdoor markets dealing in western medicines! Those who buy at the outdoor markets customarily use the medicine themselves and treat their own illnesses, without the guidance of a doctor, for they are reluctant to go to the public health clinics because of the troublesome red tape, which wastes a lot of time.

At the postal distribution points, and in areas around Tan Dinh market, Nguyen Thong Street, Tan Binh market, Ba Chieu market, Le Loi Street, etc., the western medicine peddlers are quite active. Western medicine is not only sold in Ho Chi Minh City but is also supplied to a number of other provinces. The purchasing, bartering, price haggling, investing, source-seeking, and other activities, take place in myriad ways. And some of the frightening things at the outdoor markets in western medicine are the matter of bogus medicine and the matter of price increases. Ultimately, the "victims" who must bear the brunt are the ill people, the pitiful victims of the scarcity of medicine, of the unorganized market in medicine, and of the uncontrollable circulation and distribution of medicine.

Where does outdoor market medicine come from?

Medicine is supplied to the outdoor markets in many ways. It is stolen from the pharmaceutical warehouses of the states, it is smuggled across the border, and some of it is purchased from the state drug stores and from foreign exchange drug stores. But the most significant source is western medicine sent by relatives abroad by civilian aviation, the post office, IMEX, etc. There are no accurate statistics regarding the amount of western medicine brought into the city by the various means mentioned above, but on the basis of the daily events in the good-control zones and the activities of the outdoor markets dealing in western



medicine, we can say that the quantity of western medicine imported into the city is quite great. Some of the medicine imported into the city meets the medical needs of the recipients. But it must be said that it is also an important source of income with regard to the lives and livelihoods of the receivers, their families, and those who buy and sell it.

The activities of the outdoor markets therefore develops strongly and draws the participation of a large number of people from many different circles, who accost passers-by, purchase goods at people's houses, purchasing via middlemen, selling medicine to private doctors, selling on the outdoor markets, sending goods to the provinces, personally taking goods to the provinces, etc.

#### Cut-throat prices

Only 25 capsules of Neocodion cough medicine cost up to 95 dong on the "outdoor markets," so how high will the price rise by the time it reaches the ill? The prices of western medicine are determined completely by the outdoor markets and depend on many different factors, such as scarcity, the disease seasons, and even on whether the price of gold rises or falls. Often, western medicine must pass through many middlemen, and the more middlemen there are the higher is the price of medicine when it reaches those who are ill.

It is also necessary to mention the present phenomenon of some doctors of "private" clinics. Some doctors are honest and conscientious, but a rather large number of doctors allowed to treat patients in their offices after hours have made large profits, not from the three-to-five dong charge for an exam but from the sale of medicine. That has caused some "private" doctors to also ply the trade of "selling western medicine." The outdoors market people found a new source of profit when sold goods to private clinic doctors who were accustomed to making excessive profits.

#### Bogus medicine

Even people who deal in western medicine on the outdoors markets are "afraid" of bogus medicine. Of course, if they have the misfortune of buying bogus medicine they must seek all ways to "pass them on" to purchasers at prices as high as possible, and must pass them on very rapidly. In the end, the ill are the most unfortunate victims.

Bogus western medicine is "compounded" in a very sophisticated way and in many different forms. They are either completely false and are in no way medicinal, or are medicinal but are not sufficiently strong. In a bottle, the real medicine may be on top and the false medicine on the bottom, or the medicine may be "reprocessed" from moldy, spoiled, rejected medicine.

That does not to mention the instances of the medicine being real but not being well taken care of because it passes through too many hands, loses its effectiveness, and becomes false medicine.

#### Resolving the problem.

The city has taken no effective steps to eliminate at the root the phenomena of outdoors markets in western medicine, false medicine, and the shortage of medicine. Occasionally there are instances of the outdoors markets being cordoned off and raided, and of western medicine being confiscated, after which the merchants have more experience in doing business, or in spreading rumors to increase prices.

Recently, a store sold western medicine at preferential prices to people with relatives overseas who had sent money via foreign remittances. But that is more a way to encourage the earning of foreign exchange than a way to provide medicine for the people's illnesses. Often, the western medicine at the foreign exchange stores is seldom favorably priced if the prices of the other goods are higher. However, that is also a buying-selling mode that has been studied and is intended to meet a real need. The medicine sold there must be assured with regard to quality and effectiveness.

The municipal public health sector also is considering a number of ways to resolve the medicine problem, such as opening stores to sell western medicine at negotiated prices, in order to supply a number of medicines needed by ill people, compete with market prices, assure the quality of medicine, and benefit both the buyer and the seller. However, those intentions have not yet been realized. Recently a number of after-hours collective medical examination offices have also intended to sell medicine at negotiated prices to their patients, but that intention has only been discussed and has not been energetically implemented.

Faced with the problem of western medicine and the masses, many people have had their own private thoughts. We must be concerned with and resolve many problems. It is necessary to guide the masses more strongly and specifically regarding disease prevention, know how to use many different ways to treat illnesses, make use of specialized doctors, change the habits of using medicines haphazardly, especially antibiotics, or only having confidence in foreign medicines, not liking domestic medicine or native medicines, or only believing in the old medicines, etc., and diagnosing one's illness. In addition, it is necessary to further perfect the organization of medical distribution to the people, so that they won't have to waste time waiting to buy medicine in the state stores and avoid the situation of their being prescriptions but no medicine. It is also necessary to pay attention to enabling people who have just used up all their medicine to buy more without having to do the paperwork all over again and waste much time.

The importation of western medicine will remain a reality as long as we are not self-sufficient. So what is the best way to both treat the people's illnesses and benefit the state with regard to foreign exchange? The importation of raw materials in order to make western medicines. When there are sufficient technical conditions, production is better than putting up with the situation of the western medicine that is sent in creating a black market and creating economic and social upheavals. At present, with regard to that type of unorganized market it is necessary to limit it to certain areas in order to keep it under observation, control false medicines, and prevent sudden price increases, such as a number of southern provinces (such as Minh Hai) have done. Furthermore, native medicines must be further promoted and assured, in order to contribute to resolving the medicine shortage.

For the present, we are still coping with the situation of western medicines on the black market and the open-air market. At present, a number of hospitals are organizing after-hours collective medical examination clinics and are attaining good results. The Nguyen Trai Hospital's initiative of organizing a negotiated-prices store operated by hospital personnel to sell medicine sent by their relatives abroad is very worthy of emulation, for if medicines are sold at fixed locations managed by the hospital, the masses will not have to worry about bogus medicines. Furthermore, we should study that type of store in order to enlarge the supply of medicine and encourage people who have medicine to sell it at prices which benefit the seller but still help those who are ill. That would considerably reduce the middlemen and assure that the medicine truly reaches those who are ill, at prices that are much more stable than open-air market prices, the increases in which cause additional hardship for the ill and their families. The negotiated-prices medicine stands in the hospitals will inform the "private" doctors of the kinds of medicine they have in stock so that the doctors can write prescriptions and their patients can purchase them. That will help eliminate the situation of doctors also engaging in the "trade" of selling medicine.

Finally, medicine is still a problem, one of the many difficulties in the transitional period of our advance to a new, better society. The problem of medicine is related to many other problems of society. Because of the need for it to treat illnesses, it is a key concern. It results from the aftereffects of a shortage of foreign exchange, of capabilities to manage private merchants, and of the unorganized market, and is related to the provision of jobs for many people in the capital. The resolution of the medicine problem lies within the all-round resolution of the other social problems.

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### PUBLIC WARNED ABOUT BOGUS WESTERN MEDICINE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 22 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by "B.H.": "Bogus Western Medicine"]

[Text] In November 1980, thanks to a discovery by the people, the Public Security forces of Tan Binh Precinct caught redhanded, in a house at No 10/14A Ly Thuong Kiet Street, Sub-Precinct 25, Tan Binh Precinct, a gang that specialized in producing various kinds of bogus medicine bearing foreign labels. According to the gang leader, for many months that gang of six hand-produced more than 25 kinds of western medicines, which bore such foreign labels as penicillin, tetracycline, phenocillin, cortan, rhumex

The evidence confiscated from that gang included more than 5,000 packages of medicine, 28 kilos of pills, and equipment for producing bogus medicine. Wheat flour was one of the "raw materials" used to make the bogus medicine!

At an exhibition organized by the public health sector in January 1981, the display of the Municipal Pharmaceutical Testing Institute generated much surprise and consternation among the viewers. It included dozens of kinds of bogus medicines which looked just like real medicines, such as oxytetracycline, aureomycin, tifomycin, and other antibiotics, such tonics as Campolon and Revitalose, various kinds of distilled water and ointments, etc.

According to the Institute, in 1980, 68.4 percent of the medicine samples submitted to it for testing by the public security sector and the public health installations in the city were bogus. Crooks made vitamin B12 by dyeing distilled water red, distilled water was tap water, and antibiotics were made from wheat flour and corn meal. Some medicine was real but was not sufficiently potent. For example, one was labeled ampicillin but its antibiotic content was only about 10 percent.

Some of the bogus medicines with which the people must be most concerned are the various kinds of injected medicines, such as sulfate quinine (1cc ampules), 1000 gram vitamin B12 ampules, 2cc Pyrethane ampules (SIFAPP), serum glucose (5 percent ampules), 2cc Pyridocine ampules (Eskal), 1 ml sulfate of atropine (De Lalande), 2cc Eucalyptine ampules, 2cc Hydrocortisone ampules, Vitamin C, etc. If those bogus medicines are injected into a person's body they can produce very harmful reactions.



With regard to liquid medicine, bogus medicines often found on the market include Revitalose C-1000 (Hadser), Kalmaux (Hadser), Hepatrolbuvable (M.Rolland), Tercodan (bogus pills in a real medicine bottle), Penivin 500,000UI (bogus pills wrapped in real paper belonging to the old drug institutes), Panamycine, Tifocine, Cortal, etc.

It must be noted that at the pharmaceutical companies that existed before the liberation -- such as Vanco, Tenamyd, Diofarmo, OPV, and Trang Hai -- no longer exist. Medicine which bears the labels of such companies should not be used because they could be bogus. If it is real, its potency has long since expired.

The drug-testing institute also said that the ratio of bogus medicine among the medicines it tested in 1980 was 68 percent, was 52.08 percent in 1979, was 53.7 percent in 1978, and was 11.9 percent in 1977. The gradual increase in that ratio shows that the bogus medicine situation is becoming increasingly serious. From the samples of false western medicines we can clearly see that those bad people have many sophisticated, wily schemes and skilful techniques with which to deceive the masses. They have used packages with the silkworm label, tin containers, plastic containers, and the "lost" labels and containers of the old drug companies. They are also capable of the sophisticated counterfeiting of labels and containers. They do not even stop at placing real medicine on the top and bogus medicine on the bottom of bottles and selling them to the masses.

The complete elimination of the phenomenon of bogus medicine is something the masses desire and have the right to demand. However, the masses themselves have contributed by cooperating in the uncovering and denunciation of bogus medicines and those who sell them.

Furthermore, whenever it is necessary to use medicines purchased abroad we must be very careful if it is obtained from others, and it must be assured that it has not been altered. If necessary, the assistance of specialized public health personnel should be obtained.

And as is true with regard to all other social phenomena, the resolution of the bogus western medicine phenomenon must be part of the over-all resolution of the problem of providing medicine for the masses. It is related to the scarcity of western medicine, the unorganized market, and the system of medical examinations and medical treatment, as well as the jobs and livelihoods of several categories of people.

## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### PHU KHANH PEOPLE BUILD NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Over the past 5 years, 13,530 households in Phu Khanh Province including 71,300 people of whom 30,650 were laborers went to build new economic zones. They have set up 27 population centers, 8 villages and 3 concentrated economic zones.

The people in the new economic zones have opened new lands totalling more than 40,000 hectares and have commissioned 34,000 hectares including thousands for the growing of wet rice.

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